

# The Democratic Standard

DEVOTED TO THE SUPPORT OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS—THE DIFFUSION OF GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—AND THE REFORM OF ALL POLITICAL ABUSES

BY D. P. PALMER.

GEORGETOWN, O., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1844

NEW SERIES.—VOL. V. No. 6.

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THE YEAR, IN ADVANCE, \$3.00  
Six Months, 1.50  
Three Months, .75  
Single Copies, 25 Cts.  
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## THE MORAL AND RELIGIOUS POSITION OF THE COMMUNITY A-ROUSED.

We present our readers, this week, with a letter, renouncing all connection with the coin party, from the Rev. Aaron B. Kinsman, of Chelsea, and ask for it a candid perusal. Mr. Kinsman is a high and estimable minister of the gospel, and a worthy citizen. As he finds it impossible, consistent with his obligations to the gospel he preaches, and his oath as a freeman, to support for the Presidency "a duelist, a profane swearer" and a gambler, he has deemed it his duty to inform the public. Those who have the slightest regard for religion and public morals cannot but go and do likewise.

**FELLOW CITIZENS:**—The time has arrived, when every lover of his country must come boldly to the rescue. It is right, that a duelist, a profane swearer, one who prostitutes the Sabbath to political purposes, an immoral man, a man who has been for and against every prominent political measure that is now before the people, should be President of the United States, then indeed am I in the wrong for saying that although supported the whigs in the last Presidential contest, I cannot in the approaching one. If a man, who has led an immoral and intemperate life, whose example before his sons has been such, that they following in his steps, are perils to society, is qualified for the office of President of the United States, then indeed am I wrong in abandoning the whig party.

Disclaiming all right to scrutinize the private character of individuals, other than so far as the public are concerned, still I must say that I deem it an insult to the intelligence and moral sense of the community, that men of the most abandoned and vicious practices should be elevated to offices of honor and profit, although they possess every brilliant talent. Who is there amongst us, but must hide his head for shame, when viewing the contrast between whig promises in 1840 and their fulfillment at the extra session in 1841? This is asked in no spirit of exultation, in no spirit of party animosity, but in sober sadness, and under a painful humiliating sense of the stigma and disgrace then brought upon us. The whigs as a party, held no one principle in common, other than an insatiable thirst for office, which they developed in a most disgraceful manner, immediately on their attaining power.

There never was an administration that came into power under more favorable auspices; a large majority in both houses of Congress, Mr. Webster at the head of the cabinet, made up of their strongest men, and Mr. Clay to dictate to both houses, their power was unlimited. The country had just recovered from the great commercial revulsion of 1837, and had the government extended her fostering hand to our agriculture, commerce and manufactures equally, we should have gone on in the road to national prosperity with gigantic strides. But such was not to be our happy lot.

**Proud man,**  
Dressed in a little brief authority,  
"My such fantastic tricks before high heaven,  
As to make the angels weep!"  
And the tricks played by those in authority at Washington in 1841 and 1842, caused us all to mourn and lament. Instead of attending to the duties of their stations, they were fighting, rioting, duelling, gambling and plotting for the succession. As might have been expected from such proceedings, the country was reduced to the most degrading humility. The elections in 1842 gave the democrats the power in a measure in 1843, & then commenced the dawn of our national prosperity again. Fellow citizens of the whig party, let me beseech you to throw off party trammels, to look to our national prosperity, and go with the democracy in endeavoring to elect Polk and Dallas, men of clean hands and pure minds, men that if elected, will devote their time and talents to their country.

A. B. KINSMAN.

## THE ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS OF OLD FEDERALISM.

We insert a copy of each of these laws to-day. They were the "embodiment" of federalism in the days of Old John Adams. Here we have the essence of the first spirit of nationalism. The election of Thomas Jefferson put an end to this spirit for forty years—it has risen again under the hard cider orgies of 1840,—but the election of JAMES K. POLK, who has sneeringly been called YOUNG HICKORY, will put an end to it again forty more years. How many coin editors and orators would be safe from the prison walls, if their old laws were now in force? Was the Alien Law now in force, and had they the President, they would send the emigrant home under it if he refused to be a slave to their bidding.—Stateman.

### ALIEN LAW.

An act concerning Aliens.

§ 1. Be it enacted, &c. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, at any time during the continuance of this act, to order all such alien as he shall judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, or shall have reasonable grounds to suspect are concerned in any treasonable or seditious machinations against the government thereof, to depart out of the territory of the United States, within such time as shall be expressed in such order; which order shall be served on such alien by delivering him a copy thereof, or leaving the same at his usual abode, and returned to the office of secretary of state, by the marshal, or other person to whom the same shall be directed. And in case an alien so ordered to depart, shall be found at large within the United States after the time limited in such order for departure, and not having obtained a license from the president to reside therein, or having obtained such license, shall not have conformed thereto, every such alien shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years, and shall never after be admitted to become a citizen of the United States: Provided, always, and be it further enacted, That if any alien so ordered to depart, shall prove, to the satisfaction of the president, by evidence to be taken before such person or persons as the president shall direct, who are for that purpose hereby authorized to administer oaths, that an injury or danger to the United States will arise from suffering such alien to remain therein, the president may grant a license to such alien to remain within the United States, for such time as he shall judge proper, and as such place as he shall designate. And the president may also require of such alien, to enter into a bond to the United States, in such penal sum as he may direct, with one or more efficient securities, to the satisfaction of the person authorized by the president to take the same, conditioned for the good behavior of such alien during his residence in the United States, and not violating his license, which license the president may revoke whenever he shall think proper.

§ 2. That it shall be lawful for the president of the United States, whenever he may deem it necessary for the public safety, to order to be removed out of the territory thereof any alien who may, or shall be, in prison in pursuance of this act; and to cause to be arrested and sent out of the United States, such of those aliens as shall have been ordered to depart therefrom and shall not have obtained a license as aforesaid, in all cases where, in the opinion of the president, the public safety requires a speedy removal. And if any alien so removed, or sent out of the United States, by the president, shall voluntarily return thereto, unless by permission of the president of the United States, such alien, on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned so long as, in the opinion of the president, the public safety may require.

§ 3. That every master or commander of any ship or vessel, which shall come into any port of the United States after the first day of July next, shall, immediately on his arrival, make report in writing, to the collector of customs or other chief officer of the customs of such port, of all aliens, if any, on board his vessel, specifying their names, age, the place of nativity, the country from which they shall have come, the nation to which they belong and their occupation, and a description of their persons, as far as he shall be informed thereof; and on failure, every such master and commander shall forfeit and pay three hundred dollars, for the payment whereof, on default of such master or commander, such vessel shall also be held, and may, by such collector or other officer of the customs, be detained. And it shall be the duty of such collector, or other officer of the customs, forthwith to transmit, to the office of the department of state, true copies of all such returns, as of the said day of July next.

§ 4. That the circuit and district courts of the United States shall, respectively, have cognizance of all crimes and offences against this act. And all marshals, and other officers of the United States, are required to execute all precepts and orders of the president of the United States issued in pursuance, or by virtue, of this act.

§ 5. That it shall be lawful for any alien who may be ordered to be removed from the United States, by virtue of this act, to take with him such part of his goods, chattels, or other property, as he may find convenient; and all property left in the United States, by any alien, who may be removed as aforesaid, shall be, and remain subject to his order and disposal, in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

§ 6. That this act shall continue in force for two years from the passing thereof.

Approved, June 25, 1798.

### SEDITION LAW.

An Act in addition to the act, entitled "An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States."

§ 1. Be it enacted, &c. That if any persons shall unlawfully combine or conspire together with intent to oppose any measure or measures of the government of the United States, which are or shall be directed by proper authority, or to impede the operation of any law of the United States, or to intimidate or prevent any person, holding a place or office in or under the government of the United States, from undertaking, performing, or executing his trust or duty; and if any person or persons, with intent as aforesaid, shall counsel, advise, or attempt to procure, any insurrection, riot, unlawful assembly, or combination, whether such conspiracy, threatening counsel, advice or attempt, shall have the proposed effect or not, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, on conviction before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment, during a term not less than six months, nor exceeding five years; and further, at the discretion of the court, may be held to find securities for his good behavior, in such sum, and for such time, as the said court may direct.

§ 2. That if any person shall write, print, utter, or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, printed, uttered, or published, or shall knowingly and willingly assist or aid in writing, printing, uttering, or publishing, any false, scandalous, and malicious writing or writings, against the Government of the United States, or either house of Congress of the United States, or the president of the United States, with intent to defame the said government, or either house of the said Congress, or the said president, or to bring them, or either of them, into contempt or disrepute; or to excite against them, or either or any of them, the hatred of the good people of the United States; or to stir up sedition within the United States; or to excite any unlawful combinations therein; for opposing or resisting any law of the United States, or any act of the president of the United States, done in pursuance of any such law, or of the powers in him vested by the constitution of the United States; or to resist, oppose, or defeat, any such law, or to aid, encourage, or abet, any hostile designs of any foreign nation against the United States, their people, or government; then such persons, being thereof convicted before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years.

§ 3. That if any person shall be prosecuted under this act, for the writing or publishing any libel aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the defendant, upon the trial of the cause, to give in evidence in his defence, the truth of the matter contained in the publication charged as a libel. And the jury who shall try the cause, shall have a right to determine the law and the fact, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

§ 4. That this act shall continue in force until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and one, and no longer: Provided, That the expiration of the act shall not prevent or defeat a prosecution and punishment of any offence against the law, during the time it shall be in force.

Approved, July 14, 1798.

From the Washington City Globe, Kendall's Exporter, and Hickory Tree.

### MR CLAY'S BOND.

To remove any doubt as to the fact that Mr. CLAY is under bonds to keep the peace, and that Mr. Willis Green is his security, here is a copy of the original bond itself:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
Department of State.  
To all whom these Presents shall come Greeting:

I CERTIFY, that B. K. Morell and W. Thompson, whose names are subscribed to the paper hereunto annexed, are now, and were at the time of subscribing the same, Justices of the peace for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, duly commissioned, and that full faith and confidence are due to their acts as such.

In testimony whereof, I, John C. Calhoun, Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the Seal of the Department of State to be affixed.  
Done at the City of Washington, this seventeenth day of July, A. D. 1844, and of the United States of America the sixty ninth.

J. C. CALHOUN.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.  
District of Columbia, to wit:  
BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty one, before us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Washington, of the District of Columbia, personally appeared Henry Clay and Willis Green, and severally acknowledged themselves to owe the United States of America—that is to say, the said Henry Clay five thousand dollars, and the said Willis Green five thousand dollars each, to be levied of their bodies, goods, and chattels, lands and tenements, to and for the use of the United States, if the said Henry Clay shall make default in the performance of the condition underwritten.

The condition of the above obligation is such that if the above named Henry Clay shall keep the peace of the United States towards all persons, and particularly towards William B. King, then this recognizance will be void, otherwise shall remain in full force and virtue in law.

B. K. MORELL, J. P.  
W. THOMPSON, J. P.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington County, to wit:  
I, William Brent, Clerk of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Washington, hereby certify that the above is a true and perfect copy of the original recognizance in the case of the United States against Henry Clay, filed and recorded in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of said Court, this 16th day of July, 1844.

W. BRENT, Clerk.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

### WHO PROTECTS THE LABORER?

"A great deal is said by the advocates of protection, respecting the benefits to the laborer arising from the favor of large manufacturing establishments. The poor and humble, it is said, find employment and derive support and wealth from them. This appears very well to assert at a distance; but if the laborers should tell the whole story, some terrible cases of oppression would come to light. An instance of this kind, on part of the corporations of Lowell, has just been exposed in a petition from some operatives, to the Massachusetts Legislature. It appears from this petition that, by a combination among the corporations, if any person leaves work in a mill, in less than after a year's service, the name of such person is sent to all other mills, who are pledged to refuse employment to the person thus marked and proscribed. The petitioners further state that, after they had entered into an agreement with the Lowell mill to work twelve months, (which they were compelled to sign, or not be employed,) their wages were reduced twenty-five per cent, without their consent. They then left, as they had a perfect right to do; for the agreement, if binding on the girls to stay, was equally binding on the corporation to continue the wages with which the work began; otherwise, the company might abolish the wages, and still demand the service. It is further affirmed that, after the girls were driven from the Lowell mill by this unjust reduction, their names were reported to all the other mills in the combination, and entered on their books as "turn out from Lowell," and they are now reduced employment in these mills at any price, solely on this ground. One great argument of the advocates of a high tariff, is the advantage which arises from opening, as they say, a par-

icular field for domestic industry. It is a scheme whose operation is to make the poor, but independent citizens, work in subjection to the will of the rich, until, as in England, whole towns shall be dependent on a few owners of great work ships."

### A FORLORN HOPE.

Time after time have we made the inquiry, and time after time have we seen and heard others making the same inquiry—"Where is Mordecai Bartley, the coin candidate for Governor?" We cannot get an answer—nobody appears to know any thing about him now a days, although in days of yore his name and fame were identified with many incidents which memory now brings up from her deep mine for men to blush at. We are almost constrained to believe, however, that Mordecai Bartley has followed a very prevalent fashion among the fairest portion of creation—becked out. We don't assert this positively, but only allude to the premonitory symptoms, and hope if it is not just so, that there will be no great bustle made about it.

But one thing is very certain—Bartley is not allowed by his leaders to come into public, or mix with the people in their assemblies, and the reason, for the whigs, is certainly a very reasonable one. In all the attributes of a public man, and a statesman, Bartley is far below even respectable mediocrity. He is weak, impotent in intellect, contracted in experience, although he has lived to a good old age, but without the benefits of age which most men generally gain by mixing with intelligent circles and filling public stations.

After his nomination in the winter, a tremendous noise was made about him by his friends, and the consequence was that it sent the important inquiry afloat, "Who is and what is Mordecai Bartley?" And old musty records in the departments at Washington sent back to the hills and vales of Ohio, the paralyzing response, that Mordecai Bartley was one of the actors in that foul fraud in Congress in 1824 which swindled the people of the Union out of the Presidency of their choice—was one who aided in the bargain and sale—was one who helped to join the bands between the "Puritans and Blacklegs." These other old documents spoke out, that he was an old federalist of the Hartford Convention school—a reviler of Mr. Jefferson—a slanderer of Gen. Jackson—and up rose his own neighbors in the villages, and fields, and woods of his own county home, who have known him long and intimately, and confronting him with the sabbie pictures themselves, hurl at him the confounding charge, and fasten it blistering hot upon his head; that he was in person a retailer of the infamous—the ever infamous COFFIN HAND BILLS and their kind insinuations upon the bravery and patriotism of Gen. JACKSON. Other documents then speak out, and fasten upon him the guilt of opposing measures of relief to the soldiers of the war, when making from Congress a grant of pension aid from the battles they had fought, the limbs they had lost, and the time they had sacrificed in contending against the invaders of American soil and the enemies of human rights. To cap the climax, the mantle of charity, which malignant men had attempted to hide his character with, was now stripped off, and before us stood an old man luxuriously seated upon the cushions of ease in the halls of Congress, voting that he was willing to aid the supplicating poor of the District of Columbia, by giving them the wood and treasure of the nation, but voting that he would not put his hand into his own private pocket, and from the eight dollars per day for three hours' loafing in indolent ease, give to the suffering by hunger and cold!

This is Mordecai Bartley—this is the whig candidate for Governor—should we wonder that he is kept at home and not suffered to go abroad? Should we wonder that now and then, when he is posted in capitals with the stumbers of partizan whiggery—with the Corwins, the Ewings, the Stiers, and the other circuit riders of Ohio, that he never appears? His first appearance was made at Cleveland early in the spring—it was his first and last—from there he was carefully consigned home, and there he remains, for the edict of banishment was placed upon him by his own friends, and on him the democracy will make it stay.

Cin. Eng.

INCONSISTENCY OF HENRY CLAY.—He has been for and against a National Bank. He has been for and against a high protective tariff.

He has been for and against the annexation of Texas.

He has been for and against the magnetic fraternity.

He has been for and against the military chieftain for president.

He has been for and against our glorious constitution.

## KNOCK DOWN ARGUMENTS.

The New Haven Register thus cleverly exposes the absurdities of those who undertake to defend the new tariff:

"The whigs have at least five strings to their fiddle, when discussing tariff music. First they insist that our manufactures are reviving because the present tariff law shuts off foreign importations, and gives us the market. Secondly, that under its wise provisions, commerce is improving, and that foreign goods are pouring into the country at an unprecedented rate, threatening to overflow the treasury with money received in duties! Thirdly, that the home market, being thus secured to the Americans, competition among ourselves reduces the prices of our wares from what it was before the present law was made. Fourthly, that we were starving at the old prices, because foreigners undersold us in the market—while we are now growing rich at even less prices, when the foreign importations are increasing! Lastly, that the foreigner pays the duty—and finally, 'that the duties do not at all affect the prices of articles.'"

These different positions are all necessary to the vindication of the restrictive system. The only misfortune is that they refute each other, but this seems to be no misfortune at all in the eyes of those who use them as arguments. There are persons who take a mischievous pleasure in getting people together who cannot help quarrelling. It appears that the friends of the tariff have some of this feeling. They seem to delight in arguments which disagree and contradict each other. Their arguments are truly knock down arguments, for they knock each other down.—N. Y. Post.

## From the Thomas Jefferson, SENATOR ARCHER'S BALL STATED.

Read the following from eight citizens of Clark county, which take up all the room we can spare for renunciations this week.

CLARK COUNTY Ohio July 24 1844.  
Col. Medary, or the Editors of the Thomas Jefferson, Xenia.

We, the undersigned, naturalized foreigners, who voted for Harrison in 1840 in Green County, Ohio, have come to the conclusion to vote for COL. POLK, we believe Mr. Clay and the whole whig party enemies to the foreigners, and we do think it essential for every foreigner, who does not want to wear the iron of slavery for twenty years, to vote the Col. Polk ticket, who is the friend of the oppressed.

JOSEPH M. AULEY  
HIRAM O'NEILL  
INGERSOLL MCCLAUSKY  
W. S. STAMEYHILLE  
LEWIS MCCOONER  
A. ONZO DUFFUNY  
WM. MCCHATEN

## JEFFERSON'S OPINION OF HENRY CLAY.

"He is merely a splendid orator, with out any valuable knowledge from experience or study, or any determined public principles founded in political science, or other practical or theoretical.

## GREAT NASHVILLE MEETING.

The Union says there were "fifty acres of freedom" at this great meeting. The dinner table extended two miles in length, on the shady banks of the Cumberland. Hon. Cave Johnson presided over as many as he could see, with numerous Vice Presidents and Secretaries.—Statesman.

## CAPITAL HIT.

While the guns were firing, and the bells ringing a merry peal, in Poughkeepsie, at the unanimous nomination of Young Hickory and Dallas, the editor of the whig paper there, rushed out of his office, and meeting a Democrat, inquired, "Where is the fire?" To which the former replied, "Oh, all over the country!—all over the country!" responded the Democrat. The way the whig editor then cut for home was not slow.

## CONTRAST.

In the legislature of Tennessee, at the age of twenty five, James K. Polk, got through a law punishing duelling. In the Senate of the United States, at the age of sixty-eight, Henry Clay was put under bonds of five thousand dollars not to violate such a law.

Which is most worthy the support of moral and religious people, the lawbreaker or the law breaker.

## WATERY POTATOES.

Put into the pot a piece of lime as large as a hen's egg, and however watery the potatoes may be, when the water is poured off, they will be perfectly dry and mealy.